

MOOSE NAMES T. R.; MAY NOT RUN ON 3RD TICKET

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HUGHES NAMED AND ACCEPTS; RESIGNS FROM SUPREME COURT

T. R. PUT IN NOMINATION ON FLASH FROM COLISEUM THAT G. O. P. WAS BALLOTING

Progressives Anxious for Word From Roosevelt—Some of Them Believe He Will Not Consent to Run on a Third Ticket.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Word from Roosevelt is anxiously awaited by Perkins and his associates. If Hughes declines, the Colonel will accept. If Hughes accepts there is serious doubt whether the Colonel will consent to lead this second revolt.

By Samuel M. Williams

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

PROGRESSIVE CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 10.—The Progressive Convention this afternoon voted unanimously to nominate Theodore Roosevelt again as its candidate for President.

Solemn in Republican ranks continues and the campaign of four years ago is to be repeated.

Col. Roosevelt's proposition that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts be substituted for himself as a harmony candidate was received as coldly in the Progressive Convention as in the Republican Convention.

Bainbridge Colby of New York, in a spectacular speech, dramatic in delivery and ringing in rhetoric, placed the Colonel's name in nomination simultaneously with the beginning of the third ballot in the Republican Convention.

Hiram Johnson, in a passionate, fiery speech, seconded the nomination. When news came that Hughes had been nominated in the Republican Convention the Progressives went wild with frenzy. Gov. Johnson was speaking as the private message from the Colonel came over the wire.

"I don't know whether Roosevelt will accept or not," he cried. "There is but one thing to do in this time of crisis—nominate him without loss of another minute of time."

The convention was quivering, swaying with frenzied excitement.

"Put it up to him," shrieked Johnson. "Send him word what you have done, and call on him to determine his acceptance of your nomination."

Chairman Robins swept aside all restraints. Raising his hand high in air he shouted: "A motion is in order to suspend the rules to nominate by acclamation. Theodore Roosevelt, as candidate of the National Progressive party for President of the United States."

The motion was put and at 12:33, Chicago time, a mighty shout of approval filled the convention hall. Roosevelt again was a third party candidate.

After the Progressive Convention was called to order, Mgr. Fitzsimmons of Chicago delivered a prayer.

Chester Rowell, of California, announced that the State Chairmen were waiting at the Blackstone, at conference with Perkins, and had asked the convention to wait until he arrived at the Auditorium.

"How soon will they be here?" the delegates shouted impatiently.

"Five or ten minutes," Rowell answered.

ROOSEVELT SUGGESTS LODGE.

When Perkins finally appeared he said:

"We met the Republican conference and remained in conference last until 11 o'clock. We were again asked to state our second choice for a candidate for President. We maintained our position that we had presented a candidate and they had not. We advanced our arguments. The Republican conference returned and asked us what we thought of Justice Hughes."

"We replied that if each one of them desired to sign a statement on Hughes, and they replied 'No.' Then we adjourned and met again this morning. As soon as we entered the conference to-day they told us they had all five agreed on Justice Hughes. We took that into consideration and put it before our State Chairmen."

"We decided to present their communication to this convention. The question of a second choice on our part has been deeply discussed. We told the whole matter before Col. Roosevelt last night, and Col. Roosevelt sent a telegram. The telegram said in part:

"I understand you are to have your last conference today with the Republican conference, but that your committee has not settled on a second choice. For months I have thought of this matter, and tried to find a common standing ground. Can we not forget our past differences and find a common ground by which we can express our Americanism?"

"As far as my soul is known to me, I make my appeal to the

Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes In His Robes of Office as Justice



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How Justice Hughes Sent His Resignation to Wilson

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Supreme Court Justice Hughes this afternoon sent his resignation to the President by messenger. It follows:

"To the President:

"I hereby resign the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

"CHARLES EVANS HUGHES."

WHERE ROOSEVELT GOT HIS 18 1-2 VOTES IN G. O. P. CONVENTION

Votes for Roosevelt were cast as follows:

Maryland	1	New Mexico	1
Mass.	3	Oklahoma	1
Mississippi	3 1/2	Penn.	3
Montana	1	Tennessee	3
New Jersey	1	Vt.	1
Total	18 1/2		

CHICAGO JUSTICE DEAD.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Chief Justice Richard E. Burke of the Cook County Criminal Court died at his home here to-day. Burke was one of a series of victims who died at the Manhattan hospital here several months ago when a plague was placed in the soup in what is known as the "hot" soup.

SON CURIOUS TO KNOW IS FATHER ACCEPTS

Knew as Little of Father's Attitude as Anybody, He Intimates at Plattsburg.

(Special to The Evening World.)

TRAINING CAMP, PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 10.—Charles E. Hughes Jr., who is in the trenches here, when informed of his father's nomination, said with apparently genuine curiosity, "Have you heard whether he accepted or not?"

"Don't you know whether he would?" he was asked.

"Why not?" he answered.

"Why not?" he asked.

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"MY DUTY TO ACCEPT CALL IN THIS NATIONAL CRISIS," HUGHES TELEGRAPHS HARDING

"I Stand for the Firm and Unflinching Maintenance of All the Rights of American Citizens on Land and Sea," He Says.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Justice Charles E. Hughes this afternoon sent a telegram to Chairman Harding of the Republican National Convention formally accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency. He sent the following message to Chairman Harding in Chicago:

"Mr. Chairman and Delegates:

"I have not desired the nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench. But in this critical period of our national history I recognize that it is your right to summon and that it is my paramount duty to respond. You speak at a time of national exigency transcending merely partisan consideration.

"You voice the demand for a dominant, thorough-going Americanism, with firm, protective upbuilding policies essential to our peace and security, and to that call, in this crisis, I cannot fail to answer with the pledge of all that is in me to the service of our country. Therefore I accept the nomination.

"I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea.

"I neither impugn nor underestimate difficulties. But it is most regrettable true that in our foreign relations we have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken with regard to Mexico, a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties.

"We interfered without consistency; and, while seeking to dictate when we were not concerned, we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our own citizens. At the outset of the Administration the high responsibilities of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations were subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements, and presented to the world a humiliating spectacle of ineptitude.

Related reports have not availed to recognize the influence and prestige so unfortunately sacrificed; and brave words have been stripped of their force by indecision. I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards, and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifices of national interests to partisan expediency; to have the first ability to the country always at its command, here and abroad, in diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmly our rights under international law, insisting steadfastly upon all our rights as neutrals, and fully performing our international obligations; and by the clear correctness and justice of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them, to dignify our place among the nations.

"I stand for an Americanism which knows no ulterior purpose, for a patriotism which is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance.

"We must have the strength which self-respect demands, the strength of an efficient nation ready for every emergency.

"Our preparation must be industrial and economical as well. Our severest test will come after the war is over. We must make a fair and wise readjustment of the tariff, in accordance with sound protective principle, to insure our economic independence and to maintain American standards of living. We must conserve the best interests of labor, realizing that in democracy patriotism and strength must be rooted in even handed justice. In preventing, as we must, unjust discrimination and monopolistic practices, we must still be zealous to assure the foundations of honest business. Particularly should we seek the expansion of foreign trade. We must not throttle enterprise, here or abroad, but rather promote it and take pride in honorable achievements.

"But I shall undertake to meet it, grateful for the confidence you express. I sincerely trust that all former differences may be forgotten, and that we may have united effort in a patriotic realization of our national need and opportunity.

"I have resigned my judicial office and I am ready to devote myself unreservedly to the campaign.

"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

FAIRBANKS CHOSEN FOR VICE PRESIDENCY ON THE HUGHES TICKET

Hughes Vote Came on the First Ballot To-Day—Sufficient Strength Shown When the Call of New Jersey Was Reached.

By Martin Green.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

COLISEUM, CHICAGO, June 10.—Charles Evans Hughes of New York was today nominated for President of the United States by the Republican National Convention, and Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana was named for Vice President.

Justice Hughes's nomination came on the third ballot. When New Jersey's vote was cast Hughes had sufficient votes to nominate.

One ballot was needed to select Fairbanks for Vice President.

After Congressman Weeks of Massachusetts and Senator Sherman of Illinois had withdrawn, and Medill McCormick of Chicago, one of the original Bull Mooseers, had declared for Hughes, the roll call of States was begun and it was all over.

The actual vote placing Justice Hughes in nomination was: Hughes, 949 1/2; Roosevelt, 18 1/2; Weeks, 4; Lodge, 5.

Senator Lodge seconded the nomination of Hughes.

Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana was named for Vice President.

Alabama led off with her 16 votes for Hughes. Arkansas went solid for Hughes. When Colorado was called, Mr. Stephenson of that State ("Big Steve") moved that the roll call be dispensed with and the nomination of Hughes be made unanimous. He said he represented all the Roosevelt men in the convention and that Roosevelt was out of it.

It was decided to proceed with the roll call. Arizona, which had cast one vote for Roosevelt, reconsidered and cast a solid vote of 6 for Hughes.

Delaware withdrew du Pont and went solid for Hughes. Ohio withdrew Burton, Indiana withdrew Fairbanks, Iowa withdrew Cummins, New York withdrew Root. As the roll call proceeded other States withdrew their favorite sons and voted solidly for Hughes.

Delegates anxious to hurry things tried to get the rules suspended and Hughes nominated by a rising vote of the convention, but the Chair refused to entertain the suggestion.

The Chair asked if the nomination should be made unanimous and recognized A. P. Moore of Pennsylvania, who moved it be so made.

At 1:06 John Wamamaker took the platform to nominate Fairbanks for Vice President.

Massachusetts was the first State to break the solid Hughes vote. Three Roosevelt and one Weeks follower in that State refused to vote for Hughes.

Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico and other States also furnished delegates who wouldn't stand for Hughes, but the instances were scattering.

The nomination of Mr. Hughes followed the receipt of a report from the harmony conference committee that Col. Roosevelt had urged the nomination of Senator Lodge by both the Republican and Progressive Conventions, and that the Progressive Convention had laid the Colonel's suggestion on the table.

Then the Coliseum convention proceeded to the third ballot, delegates here and there showing that the Colonel still has a few followers in the G. O. P.

The Convention was late in getting down to business because of the necessity of waiting for the report of the harmony conference committee which met the Bull Moose harmony committee at 9:30 o'clock.

A proposition to name James A. Garfield for Vice President on the ticket with Hughes was regarded with favor, and was considered as the one thing needed to cement an understanding with Col. Roosevelt.

Jimmy Garfield was a protégé of the Colonel in the Roosevelt Cabinet, and although he is a Republican he is in sympathy with the Roosevelt policies. Another factor which made the suggestion that he would be a good vice presidential candidate was that he would bring into the campaign at a time when it is needed a good old Republican name.

Senator Smoot presented the following report from the Republican Peace Committee:

"To the conferees of the Republican National Convention:

"In accordance with the precedence set by yourselves with respect to the communication received from us, we shall take pleasure in presenting your communication to the National Convention of the Progressive party,

which meets at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

"Respectfully submitted,

"George W. Perkins, Hiram Johnson, Morace S. Winkerson, Charles J. Bonaparte, John M. Parker."

At 12:02 Mr. Smoot began to read Col. Roosevelt's letter to the Progressive convention, explaining that it had been brought to the Coliseum by

(Continued on Second Page.)

(For Racing Results See Page 2.)